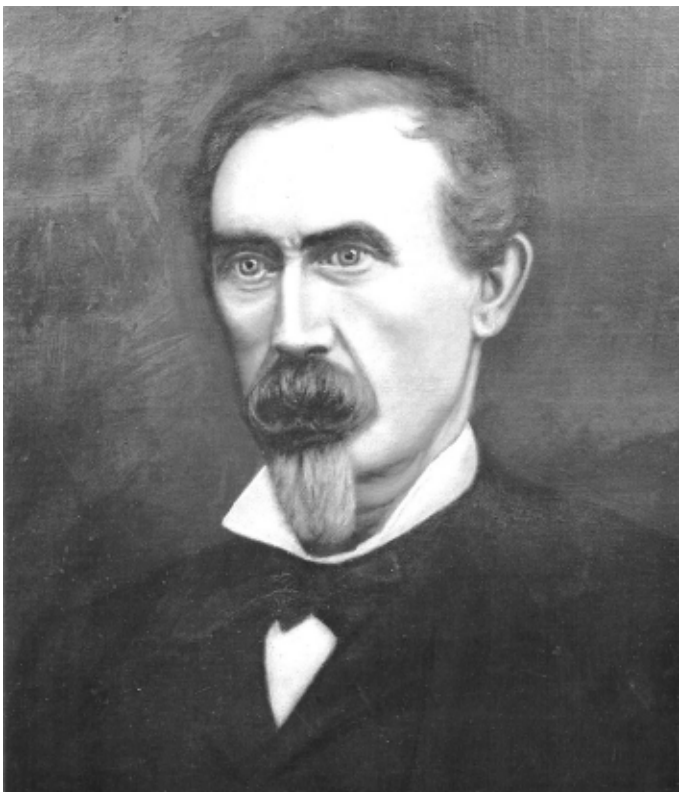
Barquilla de la Santa Maria
BULLETIN of the Catholic Record Society-
Diocese of Columbus

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Michael Harding
(Courtesy of Catholic Times*)*

The Works of Michael Harding (1823-1895) Columbus Contractor and Architect

Michael Harding spent forty-four years as a Catholic resident of Columbus, most of them productive years as a hard-working constructor of many public buildings and architect of four. Most of the buildings he erected were public schools, but those he designed were for the Catholic Church. He was one of only two architects working in Columbus in the late 1860s.[1]

Michael and his wife Ann (Whalen) and five children arrived in Columbus in 1851 from Salem, Massachusetts. The couple had emigrated from County Tipperary, Ireland, about 1849. The children were Thomas, John, and Margaret (Mrs. Michael Kelleher), born in Ireland; Sarah (Mrs. Dr. R. C. Matthews) and David, born in Salem, Massachusetts; and Michael, born in Columbus.

On arriving in Ohio, Michael immediately set to work. His first project was the construction of the first Union Depot in 1851.[2] This was a sprawling wooden shed accommodating three tracks, on the site of the present convention center, that was used until 1875. He may have been no more than a carpenter on this project.

With John D. Clarke he built St. Patrick Church in Columbus in 1852 and 1853. Its architect was William Russell West, one of the architects of the Ohio Statehouse.

Next he was contractor for construction of the Town Street M.E. Church, which was commenced in 1853.[3] In the 1890s this building was converted to use as the library of the Columbus Public Schools. He built the old Central High School at East Broad and Sixth, which opened in 1862.

His next known project was the construction of St. Patrick Church in London, which was dedicated in November, 1866. This is stated in *The Catholic Columbian* of Dec. 28, 1895 and Oct. 28, 1927. The centennial booklet for the church, published by the parish in 1966, credits the work as follows: "Picket & Son, Cincinnati, drew the plan of the building. The brick-stone work was done by Wynne & Robinson; the slating work by the Gebhert Co. of Dayton; plastering by William Gulick, Columbus; painting by Joseph Corns." This account does not mention the carpentry work or the construction supervision, both of which were within Harding's specialties.

The construction of a church to serve as the place of worship of a second English-speaking congregation in the city of Columbus was begun in 1866 and St. Joseph was chosen as its patron. That year Father Edward Fitzgerald, as pastor of St. Patrick's, formed a committee of some sixteen leading Catholics who would belong to the new congregation. These were John Conahan, Theodore Leonard, John Joyce, John D. Clarke, Thomas Bergin, William Naghten, John Caren, Michael Harding, William Wall, James Naughton, William Riches, John McCabe, Michael Hartman, John Duffy, Martin Whalen, Bernard McNally, and Michael Galvin.[4] The land on which the new church would be erected was at the northwest corner of East Broad and Fifth streets, purchased in Archbishop Purcell's name in April, 1866.

Michael Harding, then living at 59 Spring Street, a member of the building committee, was chosen as architect and superintendent of construction. It is not known where Harding obtained any training as an architect. In Massachusetts he had been simply a carpenter or a laborer.[5] But whether obtained by training or by experience, his church designs were up-to-date for their times, fitting within the current trends in American architecture.

It was already publicly expected at the time of the cornerstone laying that the new St. Joseph Church would be the cathedral of a new diocese. The *Daily Ohio Statesman* of Nov. 12, 1866 noted the church "will probably, when completed take rank as a Cathedral, or resident Bishop's Church." Harding prepared the plans and specifications and provided the following description to the *Daily Ohio Statesman*, where it was published on Nov. 12, 1866:

> The Church is to be a magnificent structure of decorated Gothic architecture, known as the "Victoria Restoration" of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It is to be 183 feet in length by 75 in width. It is to have a clear-story with chancel, nave and aisles; a tower, side porch and a basement chapel, 30 by 70 feet. The aisle walls are to be 29 feet in heighth, pierced with three light windows. The clear-story walls are to be 14 feet in heighth, and also pierced with three light windows. The tops of the clear-story walls are to be 52 feet in heighth, and the whole lenth to the apex of the roof will be 75 feet.
>
> The aisle walls are to have deep buttresses of three stages. The front elevation is to have flared buttresses, terminated with pinnacles. There are to be three entrances in front. The tower and spire, when finished, are to be 225 feet in heighth. The tower is to have a cinque-foil window of three lights, 36 feet in heighth. There are to be three very high pointed lights on each face of the spire. The tower at the base will be 31 feet square and 23 1/2 at the height of 105 feet.
>
> The Church is to be built of pressed brick on a sandstone base course, three feet high. The

doors and windows are to have sandstone facings. The roofs and spire are to be covered with slate.

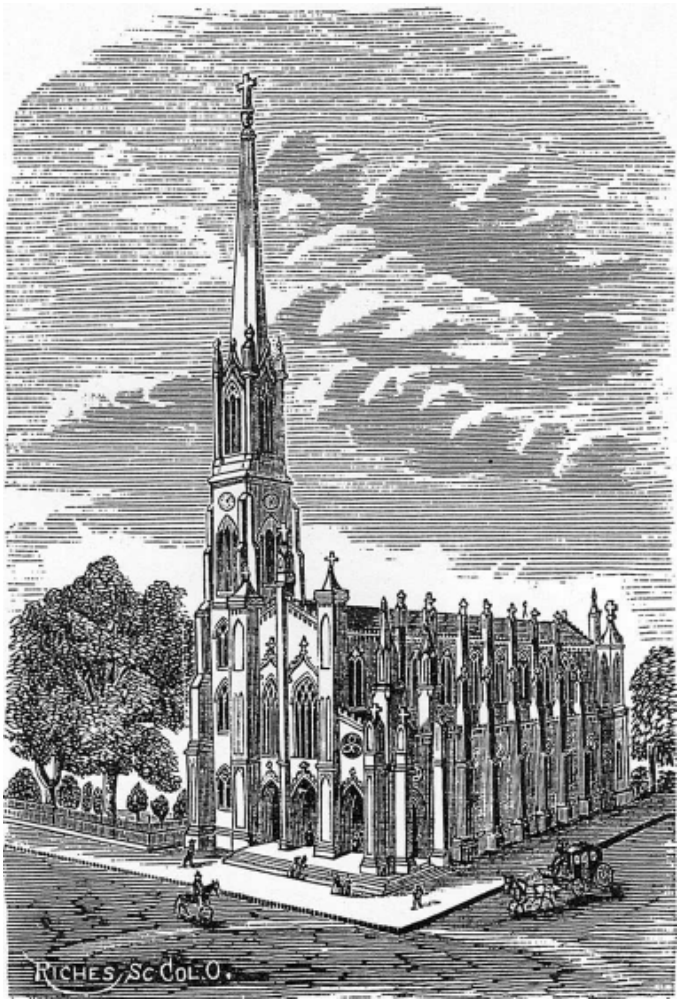
In the interior of the Church, there are to be three altars—one high altar in the chancel, and one at the termination of each aisle. The clear-story walls are to be supported by twelve cast-iron columns with responds at each end. The chancel and altars are to be divided from the nave by three lofty arches of three channeled or fluted orders, springing from clustered piers.

The roofs are to be opened, and between the tie-beams and principal rafters, are to be filed in with tracery.

No drawing of this original design has survived, but from the above description it is clear that the design was for a larger version of the present St. Mary Church in Chillicothe, which was designed by Harding at about the same time. That church is of brick construction, Gothic in design, with the butresses as described for the Cathedral, with the tower centered on the facade, with tracery filling the spaces among the tie-beams and principal rafters. Its overall dimensions are 62 by 140 feet and the side walls are 22 feet high. Given this smaller scale, the Chillicothe plans were drawn with only one front door and no side porch.

Harding brought with him to America the style of Irish castles and churches, which were largely influenced by their relationship to England. The cathedral designed by him, and as subsequently modified, is an early example of major Gothic Revival architecture in Ohio. Gothic architecture at that time was in the later stages of displacing the Greek revival architecture that had predominated in America in the 1820s. When the Cathedral was designed, the American Gothic revival was still developing from an experimental and noncommittal phase into a style of its own, with specific standards and characteristics. Part of the development was from an earlier phase of applied decoration (unrelated to the structure), symmetrical forms, and traditional building materials such as brick, to the later Victorian Gothic phase. Harding's design fused the Irish Gothic with the American style by displaying crenellation, lancet windows, a square tower centered on the façade, use of brick, and a simple floor plan.[6]

There appears to have been no formal ground-breaking ceremony for the church. The foundation line was staked out by Mr. Harding on June 6, 1866 and excavation and masonry work commenced almost at once. Father Fitzgerald as chairman of the building committee placed an advertisement in *The Daily Ohio Statesman* of that date, seeking proposals for excavation of the basement and foundations and for furnishing stone, sand, and lime for construction. Auxiliary Bishop Rosecrans laid the cornerstone on November 11, 1866, amid much pomp and rejoicing on the part of Catholic societies.



St. Joseph Cathedral, final design

No work was done on the edifice in 1867 because any money available to the English-speaking Catholic community beyond normal operating costs was needed to pay off the debt on Mt. Calvary Cemetery. Mr. Harding apparently moved on to other work during this hiatus in constuction at the Cathedral.

Bishop Rosecrans saw many beautiful stone cathedrals on a trip through Europe during that summer of 1867. This experience caused him to decide that the new St. Joseph Cathedral should be built not of brick but of stone. This change "necessitated firmer and deeper foundation walls in many places, and the old walls were torn down to build new ones in their places."[7] The plans also were changed to place the tower and baptistry on the southwest corner instead of the middle of the front wall. The spire was to reach 312 feet (but it has never been built above half that height). It is not clear who redrew the plans. *Architecture Columbus* credits Mr. Harding with the new plans, but with no citation. One minor hint that Harding indeed may have made the revisions himself is that the façade contains a central buttress, a very unusual feature in a Gothic structure, which normally has blank space there for a window in the upper facade. The next architect, Robert T. Brookes, who was on the job by September, 1868, even in the plans he drew that year for the Columbus City Hall[8] placed no such buttress, leaving space for a large central window in the upper story to light the public hall. In addition, the city hall design was not a clean one, being described as combining "Gothic with Second Empire, Renaissance, and a touch of Romanesque style." By the early 1900s it was being decried as the ugliest building in town[9], in sharp contrast with the beauty of the Cathedral. These considerations perhaps indicate that the revised plan for the Cathedral was drawn by Mr. Harding.

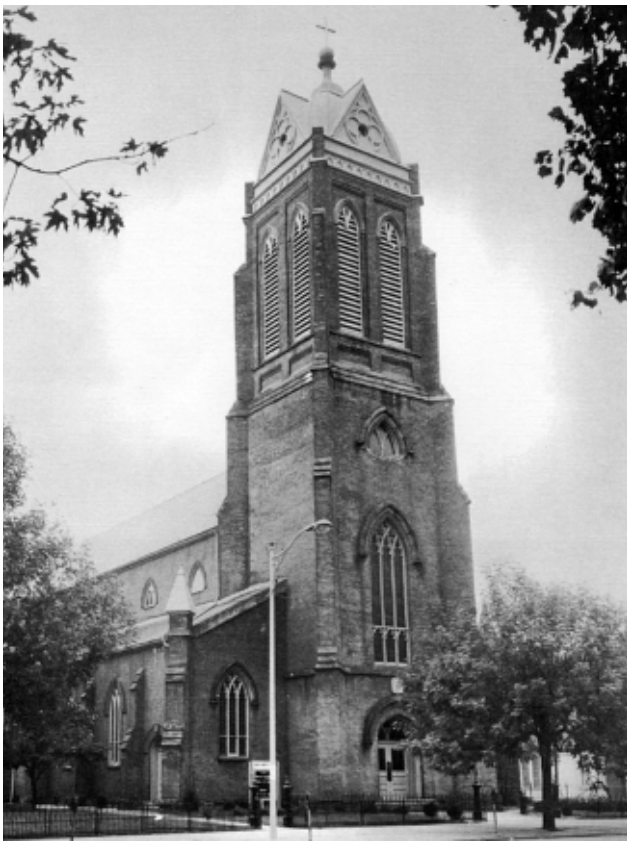
An engraving of the redesigned cathedral showing the intended spire was produced by William Riches, who was a member of the building committee.

An interesting article in the *Daily Ohio Statesman* of September 4, 1868 gives a status report on the construction. By this time the architect and the plans for the project had been changed. The article incorrectly ascribed the change in plans to Harding's being found "impractical" and claimed that there had been no bond between the foundation stones as originally laid, as a result of "ground lime cement" having been used. Such a charge against an experienced contractor such as Harding seems to imply that the reporter had spoken only with the workmen on the job and not those in charge. By this time Robert T. Brookes had been selected as the new architect and Joseph Hartman was superintending the masonry work.

The final design of the Cathedral seems to be a fusion of styles between Harding's Irish American influences and Bishop Rosecrans' and perhaps Brookes' English preference. English qualities are found in the shaped windows of the side aisles, south façade, and clerestory, and the interior's banded nave arcade and clustered shafts. The architect's Irish heritage makes an appearance in the handling of the stone, keeping the interior smooth with little ornamentation, as well as the two-part elevation.[10]

Michael Fahey of Columbus, another former Tipperary man, followed Mr. Hartman as superintendent of construction in 1870 and brought the structure to occupancy. General Rosecrans, while visiting in 1870, designed the arched windows and the supports of the clerestory. The final dimensions of the structure are 185 by 92 feet, very close to the original 193 by 90 feet as designed by Michael Harding.

Mr. Harding was architect for St. Mary Catholic Church in Chillicothe, which was under construction simultaneously with St. Joseph Cathedral. The design of St. Mary and the original design of St. Joseph clearly were the same. It is not possible to say which plans were drawn first and then modified for the other church. Site preparation in Chillicothe started on July 31, 1866, just about two months after Harding had laid out the foundation line of the Cathedral. Construction in Chillicothe was all under the charge of local workmen and superintendents. The design called

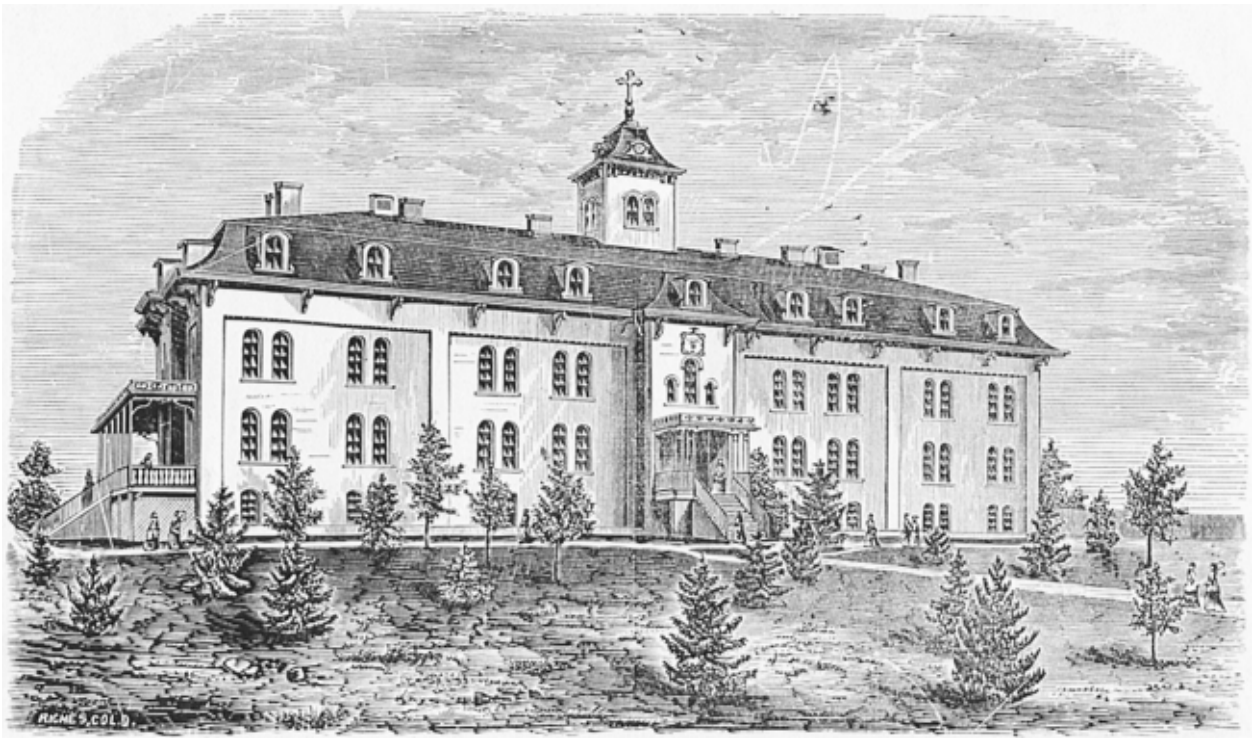


for a church of about 140 by 60 feet and a spire reaching 180 feet. The latter was never completed. At its dedication on August 15, 1869, the church was said by Archbishop Purcell to be the finest church in the Archdiocese of Cincinnati. "It has been admired by experts as an excellent example of early Italian Gothic architecture..."[11]

The Cathedral work having been halted, and construction of St. Mary's Church having been placed in local hands, Mr. Harding was free to be hired by Theodore Leonard as architect for St. Mary's of the Springs, the new convent and school of the Dominican Sisters, which the Sisters first occupied on July 9, 1868. This was said to have been "a large and handsome edifice, imposing from the outside and beautiful as a picture inside." It was a long, brick, three-story building designed as both convent and academy. Its main entrance was on the south, leading to a hall that ran through to the north side of the building. Across it was a long hall extending east and west. To the left of the entrance was a library, a drawing room, and five music

St. Mary Church in Chillicothe, exterior and architect's drawing of the interior. (Courtesy of St. Mary Parish)





St. Mary's of the Springs, as built in 1868

rooms. To the right was a parlor. (The article fails to tell what else was on that side.) The dining hall, designed to accomodate 200, was in the basement, as were a recreation room, kitchen, bake room, and storeroom or coal house. On the second floor were five classrooms and two large study halls, one of which was temporarily the chapel. The third floor housed well-ventilated dormitories. From this floor one stairway led to a "pleasant central room" and another to the cupola from which a fine view of the country could be had. The design accommodated two wings that had not yet been built, one at each end of the building, the west wing to be the convent and chapel, the east a concert hall and music rooms.[12]

The motherhouse was expanded through the next century with a fourth floor, a study hall, a chapel and chaplain's quarters, and a west wing, the last added in 1907. It was razed in 1973, a victim of age and termites.[13]

Harding then turned back from design to construction of a series of school buildings:

- Holy Cross Parish School, built in 1870 and 1871[14]
- Sullivant School, opened 1871
- First Avenue School, built in 1873
- Fieser Elementary School, built 1873, at 335 W. State St.
- East Main Street School, opened 1876
- Franklinton School, at W. Broad and Sandusky (across both streets from the Good Shepherd Convent), where the cornerstone was laid in August, 1877
- Northwood School on North High Street, built in 1879

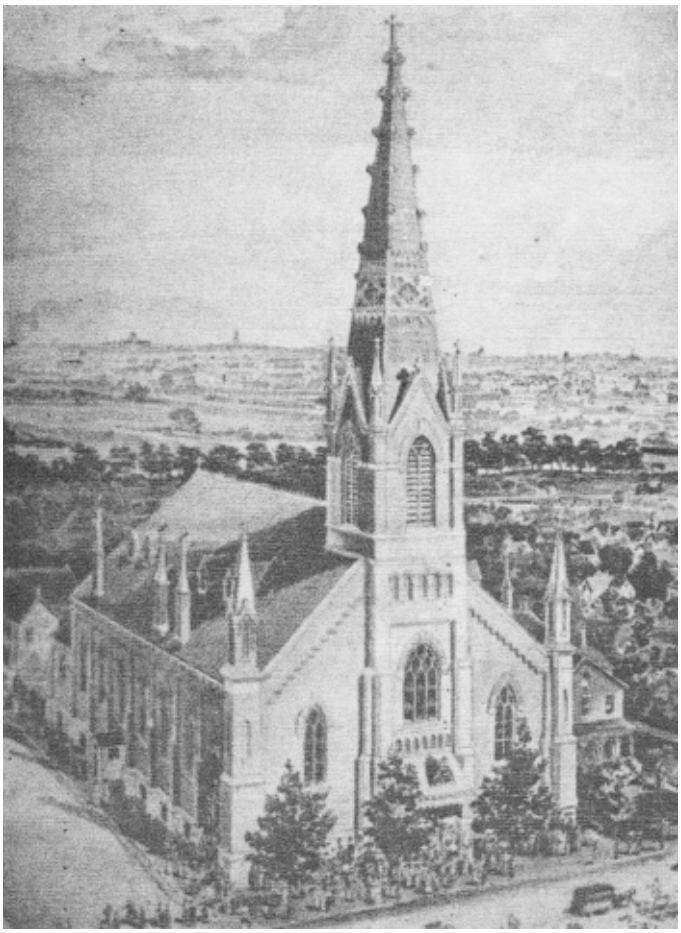
As Holy Farily Parish on the West Side of Columbus developed, Mr. Harding drew the plans for the basement of the new church at Broad and Skidmore. Late in 1884 he was invited to prepare the plans and specifications for the superstructure. With his son Thomas, he won the carpentry contract for the same edifice.[15] The design of the roof of this church is very interesting: from the inside it appears to be a clerestory; but from the outside it is a simple, gabled roof with dormers. (Its spire was never built as designed. Its original tower suffered wind damage in the mid-20th century and was removed, as were the pinnacles on the front corners, to be replaced by the prefabricated features now in place.)

In June, 1884 Mr. Harding had the happiness of seeing his daughter Sarah married in St. Joseph Cathedral to Dr. Reid C. Matthews. His daughter Margaret as an older lady married Michael Kelleher there in 1898.

Michel Harding was an active member of St. Patrick Parish and its Holy Name Society. He died at his residence on East Gay Street on Dec. 21, 1895, at the age of 72 years, leaving a large fortune to his five chlidren, all of whom lived in the city. Over four and one-half decades he had become one of the most highly respected citizens of Columbus. Most of the buildings he erected have been razed now many years, but the churches he designed, the Cathedral, St. Mary Church in Chillicothe, and Holy Family in Columbus, still are in daily use and display his considerable architectural talent.

NOTES

1) Samuelson, Robert E., e.a., *Architecture Columbus*; 1976, The Foundation of The Columbus Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, pp iv-vii
2) *The Catholic Columbian*, Oct. 28, 1927. Statements that this building was in place by February, 1850 are in error, as is made clear in Lee's *History of the City of Columbus,* pp 253-255.
3) Studer, Jacob H., *Columbus, Ohio: Its History Resources and Progress*; Columbus: 1873, p 184. *The Catholic Columbian*, Dec. 28,1895
4) Lee, Alfred E., *History of the City of Columbus*, New York: Munsell & Co., 1892, II/648
5) U.S. Census, 1850, Ward 4, Salem, Essex Co., Mass., family 80. Massachusetts State Archives, Births 1851, vol. 51, Barnstable to Hampden Counties, page 214.
6) Norviel, Rebekah, *St. Joseph Cathedral and the American Gothic,* An Honors Thesis, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana**,** December 2013
7) Hartley, Most Rev. James J., *Diocese of Columbus: The history of fifty years 1868-1918*, Columbus: Diocese of Columbus, 1918, p 148
8) Lee, *op. cit*., II/488-489
9) Arter, Bill, *Columbus Vignettes,* Columbus: Nida-Eskstein Printing Co., 1969, III/72
10) Cf. note 6.
11) Grabb, John R., *St. Mary's Parish—150 Years in Chillicothe, Ohio, 1837-1987*, p 13
12) *Ohio State Journal*, Aug. 14, 1868
13) Mary McGary, "Sites to see--doomed convent," *The Columbus Dispatch*, Oct. 28, 1973, magazine section
14) Hartley, op. cit., p 172
15) Lee, op. cit., II/663



Architect's drawing of Holy Family Church in Columbus, with the spire as designed but never built.

St. Patrick Cemetery
Union Township, Scioto County
(Concluded, from Vol. XXXX No. 4)

I.H.S. James A. Walsh infant son of J. R. and Rose Walsh Born Feb. 13, 1888 Died June 17, 1888 Aged 4 ms. & 4 ds.

WALSH
(Father) Edward Walsh native of Ireland born 1812 died Feb. 3, 1876
(Mother) Margaret, wife of Edward Walsh native of Ireland born 1825 died June 2, 1903

Crowe Lot
Andrew Crowe died Nov. 26, 1874, aged 59 years. A native of County Clare, Ireland
Magie, dau of A. & E. F. Crow, born Oct. 24, 1892, died Oct. 2, 1899

Guthrie Lot
[Martin Guthrie 1847-1922 {Martin Guthrie died Feb. 9, 1922 age 82}
[Mary his wife 1856-1939 {Mary (Dittwiller) Guthrie died apr. 7, 1939, age 83}
Edmond Guthrie Dec. 25, 1890 - Aug. 15, 1891
In Loving Remembrance of Bridget Agnes, wife of Martin Guthrie died Apr. 27, 1899, aged 48 y 2 m 25 d

Carpenter Lot
James Martin 1817-1885 }
Jennie Carpenter 1869-1877 } matching stones
[Charles Carpenter Nov. 2, 1855 - Dec. 2,1900
[Mrs. Ann Carpenter, wife of Charles Carpenter born Sept. 10, 1860 died Apr., 1946 {Nancy Carpenter died Apr. 25, 1946, age 86 HR}

- -

Block E

Front area, east to west
Mary wife of John Ginnan, died May 26, 1870, aged 31 years and 5 ms.
{Thomas Sheehan 1804-1862
{Catherine Sheehan 1812-1912
{Winnie Finn 1774-1866
[Michael Quirk died Feb 1886
[Mary Quirk died Oct 1905
[erected by their son, Dan {Daniel Quirk died May 28, 1931, age 62}

Joyce Lot
Mary McManaway
[Martin Joyce 1834-1911
[Honora 1843-1885 his wife
[Tom their son 1861-1884
Michael McManaway

The Patrick Joyce Family

Callihan Lot
Bridget Callihan 1875-1946 {Bridget Callahan died Mar. 29, 1946, age 70}
Patrick Callihan 1869-1942 {Patrick Callahan died July 29, 1942, age 73}
(Bridget and Patrick have matching stones)
Margaret M. Gravitt 1873-1954 {Margaret Gravitt died July 10, 1954, age 80}
Catherine McLaughlin 1878-1962 {Catherine McLaughlin died Nov. 2, 1962, age 84}
(Margaret and Catherine have matching stones.)

Carroll Lot
Thomas Carroll 1859+1945
Ellen Carroll 1866+1937 {Helen Carroll died Feb. 24, 1937, age 70}
[+Michael Carroll 1816-1902
[Ellen his wife 1829-1909

- -

Block F

Margaret Burns
[Margrett wife of Thos Gaven, departed this life Aug. 6, 1863, aged about 33 years
[also Maggie, her little daughter departed this life Sept. 2, 1863, aged 3 yrs. 4 ms. 28ds.

Remember as you pass by
As you are now so once was I
As I am now soon you shall be

Prepare yourself for eternity.
She had a tender mother here
And all her life the Lord she feared
I hope our loss is her gain
And with her Saviour is gone to reign.
Requiescant in pace.

Johanna Burns 1831-1931 {Johanna (Collins) Burns died July 6, 1931, age 101}

Thomas Kelly died Sept. 20, 1895, aged 38 y. 8 m. 5 d.

Joseph M. Kelley 1892+1937 {Joseph Kelly died Dec. 19, 1937, age 45}

[Pickens T. Morgan 1855-1921 {Taylor Morgan died July 27, 1921}
[Mary A. his wife 1860-1890
[Paul F. their son 1907-1907

O'Connor Lot
Row 1
Charles L. O'Connor Ohio PFC 10 Armd Inf BN Armd Div World War II Nov 6 1918 Feb 6 1951 (Next to the O'Briens)
Catherine O'Connor 1849-1914
Michael O'Connor 1836-1897
Jane Connor died 23 Aug 1893 age 84 years
Row 2
O'CONNOR
Mary M. 1887-1980
Charles P. 1885-1941
Thomas P. O'Connor Ohio PVT 1 CL 519 Guard and Fire Co QNC Jun 12 1936 {Thomas O'Connor died June 12, 1936, age 49}
Sarah Connor 1836-1915

- -

Block G

Crowe Lot
Sinon P. 1860+1930
Anna 1881+1948 {Anna Agnes Crowe died Nov. 4, 1948, age 67}
Mary Ann 1926 {Anna Maria Crowe, daughter of Sinon, died Aug. 30, 1926, age 3}
John Crowe, died 1871, aged three years, 1 mon
Dan Earl son of Sinon Crowe, died June 10, 1890, aged 2 mos. and 13 ds.
Austin Crowe (Grandfather)
Bridget Crowe (Grandmother)
Victorine Crowe (Sister) {Victoria Helen Crowe, daughter of Thomas, died Sept. 30, 1918, age 13}
Winifred Crowe (Sister)
Thomas F. Crowe (Father)
Mary Crowe (Mother)

James Orville Kinker Ohio PHM2 USNR World War II Dec 31 1908 July 1 1953
Mary Crowe Kinker Mar. 19, 1974 {Mary Kinker died Mar. 18, 1974, age 74}

Thomas Kelley Jan. 17, 1867 - May 11, 1891

Stanton Lot
Edward Stanton native of Ireland born Nov. 15, 1818 died Nov. 19, 1898
Mary wife of Edward Stanton born Mar. 17, 1830 died Apr. 17, 1926 {Mary Stanton died Apr. 17, 1926, age 96}
STANTON
Sarah 1869-1943 {Sarah Stanton died Jan. 15, 1943, age 73}
Edward 1871-1960
Michael Stanton 1862-1924 {Michael Stanton died May 23, 1924, age 60}

Northernmost graves
Charlie M. Bassee 1905-1913
Parrell John B. 18__ D. 1948 At Rest {John Parrell died May 29, 1948, age 76}

Additional burials at St. Patrick Cemetery, from the combined register of the Otway and Pond Creek parishes, 1915-1997

Michael H. Finn died Dec. 18, 1915, age 51
Sarah O'Connor died Jan. 18, 1916, age 44
Mary Kelley died Aug. 8, 1918, age 72
Martin Smith died Apr. 19, 1920 age 76
Bridget Smith died Apr. 23, 1921, age 63

Catherine Joyce died Nov. 14, 1920, age 88
Jennie O'Connor died May 21, 1925, age 55
Katherine Finn died Oct. 25, 1926, age 55
Michael O'Connor died Oct. 8, 1929, age 55
Bridget Heher died Nov. 7, 1931, age 67
Michael H. Finn died Nov. 4, 1933, age 73
Margaret Kelly died Mar. 17, 1934, age 67
Mary O'Connor died Jan. 5, 1936, age 60
Ann Dwyer, died 1943
Nicholas Jung died Dec. 6, 1943, age 85
Anna O'Connor died July 26, 1944, age 69
John O'Connor died Dec. 23, 1946
Elizabeth O'Connor died Jan. 14, 1951, age 67
Charles Lombard died Mar. 18, 1955, age 90
Emily Cetnarowski died July 26, 1961
Albert Chappa died Apr. 14, 1968, age 69
Samuel O. Wallace died May 1, 1971, age 87

DEATH OF MRS. JOHN REDMOND.

On the 31st of last month there was laid to rest in the quiet little grave yard of Holy Trinity, Somerset, the body of a lady well known in Columbus, and Zanesville, and distinguished by a long and well spent life. Her remains had been taken to Somerset from Cincinnati where her death occurred on the 28th of Oct., at the residence of her son, Mr. James Redmond.

Mrs. John Redmond was born [Bridget Jordan] in Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on the 10th Jan'y, 1800. She thus saw the beginning of this century, and until a few months ago her wonderful mental and physical vitality gave promise that she would see its end. Her parents who were of good Irish families were compelled by the political troubles in Ireland at the close of the last century to flee from their native land. They settled in Philadelphia, and shortly after her birth they moved to the Allegheny Mountains, and located near the new Catholic settlement of Loretto. There she was baptized by the Rev. Demetrius Gallitzin, a Russian prince, and convert to the Catholic Church. Being a child of great beauty, evidences of which she retained to her dying day, she used to be sent every monring to the neighboring house of Gen. Bretton of Revolutionary fame, for military inspection, as he called it, for she was a great favorite in his family.

She was confirmed at the age of six, by Right Rev. Dr. Carroll, first Bishop of Baltimore, during one of his visitations to the Alleghenys. In due time Prince Gallitzin prepared her for her first communion, which she received with great fervor. Love for the Blessed Sacrament and reverence for the sacred priesthood were so deeply planted in her heart in childhood, that they seemed to grow with her growth and strengthen with her strength, as the priests can testify who from time to time attended her. She was fond of telling how she and her brother used to go twice a week to Father Gallitzin for instruction. The distance was 20 miles, and much of the journey through the wild forests had to be made on foot.

In the rude little log church at Loretto there were no benches or seats, save a few blocks cut from the trunks of trees for the use of very aged persons. The children, as she loved to tell, knelt together in front by the altar rails. The women were placed on one side of the church, the men on the other, with a narrow passage between, which neither never ventured to transgress, Father Gallitzin's discipline being rather strict.

In 1820 her parents left the Loretto district to try their fortunes in Ohio. Finding a church in Perry County under the charge of the pioneer Dominicans they fixed their abode in the neighborhood of Somerset where her father and mother died three months later of typhoid fever. A few years afterward she married Mr. John Redmond and moved to Zanesville, where she lived for over 40 years, respected by all who knew her, and came at length to Columbus which has been her place of abode for the most part ever since. ... She leaves several children among whom are, Mrs. John Kilroy, and Mrs. Anna Naughton, of East 5th Avenue, Columbus. She was a woman of great simplicity of life and kindness of disposition. One of her amiable characteristics was a cheerfulness and joyousness of heart. ...when we say that Mrs. Redmond lived a good, and useful, and edifying life, and, we feel confident, died a happy death we utter the highest encomium that can be pronounced,. May she rest in peace.

- *The Catholic Columbian*, Nov. 28, 1891

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